



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

were much used instead of tea against consumption, coughs and all diseases of the lungs. They have learnt this from the savages who have used this for these purposes from time immemorial. . . . The savages went about in the woods in great numbers, journeying for above Montreal searching for this plant."

Translated from Kalm's Res. Nor. Am. 3: 338. 1761.†

There are twenty other genera each of which might as well have been selected for comment as this classic one called *Adiantum*. A glance at any one of them reveals a character and quality in this booklet that make it, at least for this present time, unique, also praiseworthy beyond all that we have tried to say; and the botanists are, after all, perhaps not few, who will eagerly expect the future instalments of a primer of local botany that is so accurate, so simply honest and true in every detail, and withal so erudite.

EDWARD L. GREENE,

† Elys. pp. 27, 28.

CARTERIUS BOTH A SYNONYME AND HOMONYME.—A. M. KIRSCH.

Since the article on Fresh Water Sponges was sent to the press, it has been found that apart from the fact that the name, *Carterius*, Potts, 1887, is a homonym, it does not even enjoy priority, as is evident from the following dates of *publication*. The specific name of several sponges of the genus must be changed according to all reasonable rules of nomenclature. When Potts changed the homonym, *Carterella* to *Carterius* he made "confusion more confounded"; for *Carterius* is still a homonym to *Carteria*. Changing the gender of a Latin name does not make it a new name.

Dosilia Dybowski, 1884.

(*Carterella*, Potts and Mills, 1881.)

Not *Carterella*, Zittel, 1898.

(*Carterius* Potts, 1887.) (!)

Not *Carteria*, J. E. Gray, 1835.

1. *Dosilia Stepanowii* Dybowski, 1884.
Carterius Stepanowii (Petr.) Potts, 1888.
2. *Dosilia tubisperma* (Mills),—
Carterius tubisperma Mills, 1881. (!)
Spongilla—Mills, 1880.
3. *Dosilia latitenta* (Potts),—
Carterius latitenta (Potts), 1881. (!)
4. *Dosilia tenosperma* (Potts),—
Spongilla tenosperma Potts, 1880.
Spongilla tenosperma Potts, 1881.
Carterella tenosperma Potts, 1881.
Carterius tenosperma Potts, 1887. (!)